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Send from beneath, a soul
Up to the light of earth;
But thou, O Earth, and ye,
The other Lords of those
Beneath the grave that dwell;
Send him, I pray you, up,
The like of whom the soil
Of Persia never hid.
Aidoneus, O Aidoneus, send him forth,
Thou who dost lead the dead to Earth again,
Yea, send Dareios. . . What a king was he!

In Choephoroi 399, Earth is also a deity of the underworld: 'Hearken, thou Earth and ye honored ones below'. In 476 the 'blessed ones of the world below' are mentioned. In the Supplices, when the chorus thinks that its prayer may not be heard, it expresses its determination to escape from life in words which are decidedly in point (154-161):

But if this may not be,
We, of swarth sun-burnt race,
Will with our suppliant branches go to him,
Zeus, sovereign of the dead,
The Lord that welcomes all that come to him,
Dying by twisted noose
If we the grace of Gods Olympian miss.

In our previous summary we noted two prayers addressed to the Fates. The first occurs in Choephoroi 306-314, the second in Eumenides 956-967. In each passage the function of the Fates as goddesses of justice is emphasized. Nevertheless it is difficult to define precisely their place and purpose in the religious system of Aeschylus. Verses 306-309 of the Choephoroi have been variously interpreted. But, besides their own immediate context, perhaps the best key to their meaning occurs in Eumenides 962-967. Here the Moirai are addressed by the Furies as their 'own sisters, goddesses making just awards, common to every household, at all times having great weight in assemblies of justice, in all ways most honored of the gods'. It is obvious, therefore, that, in the Oresteia at least, the Fates are conceived of as deities of justice. Right here a difficulty arises, for in Aeschylus, as in fact throughout the rest of Greek literature, Dike, 'Justice', is herself a goddess, and elsewhere in Aeschylus the Fates have a peculiar function as arbiters of the ultimate destiny of all beings, not excluding at times Zeus himself. The matter becomes still more complicated when we consider the relation between the Fates and the Furies: the latter are themselves goddesses of Justice; at least they represent avenging justice. Further illustration of the varied expression which Aeschylus gives to his whole concept of guilt and punishment is seen in the identification of the Furies and the Arai (Eumenides 417): 'Curses in our homes beneath the Earth are we called'. This identification helps us to understand the personification of Ara in other plays, as for example in Septem 70, 'Curse and mighty Erinys of the father'⁸.

⁷Compare Supplices 231, 'another Zeus among the dead'.

⁸Compare Septem 831-832, 'Oh dark and self-fulfilling curse of Oedipus and all his race'; Septem 893-894, 'Curses repaying death with death'.

The Greek belief in local divinities figures rather prominently in the plays of Aeschylus. In the Septem, for example, 'the gods who guard the city' are frequently mentioned and are often called upon for help. This cult of local deities occasionally affects the action of the players themselves, as when the chorus in the Septem, while they are praying for help, grasp the statues on the citadel. In the Supplices also, the members of the chorus ascend the mound on which are the statues of the 'gods of the market', to deposit there the branches which they carry as suppliants.

Throughout the plays of Aeschylus divinities are associated according to the bearing which their function has upon the immediate situation. Thus, in the Persians, when the chorus summons the shade of Darius, it invokes Earth and Hermes and the King of the dead. Again in the Septem, when Eteocles prays for the victory of Thebes, he calls upon all the deities likely to help him, his city and his house—Zeus, and Earth, and the gods who hold the city, and the Curse, the mighty Erinys of his father. Sometimes divinities are brought together in prayer because of their association with a certain place. Thus, at the beginning of the Eumenides, as has been indicated above, the various deities who have at one time or another presided over the great oracle are addressed in turn—Mother Earth, Themis, Phoebe, and Apollo; then Pallas is mentioned for her dignity, and then the local nymphs; Bacchus, too, is associated with the place. And then, quite obviously for purposes of rhetorical and dramatic fulness, the springs of Pleistus and Poseidon are mentioned; lastly, Zeus is invoked. Thus the Eumenides begins with a solemn litany worthy of the loftiness of the trilogy and of the sacred character of Delphi.

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THE AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

The Third Annual Meeting of the American Classical League was held in connection with the Annual Meeting of the National Education Association, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday afternoon, July 3, 1922. The programme was as follows:

I. Business Meeting: Report of Council, Report of Treasurer, Report of Advisory Committee on the Classical Investigation, Report of President; II. Addresses: A Plea for the Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, W. A. Oldfather, University of Illinois, Latin as the Auxiliary International Language, Roland G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania, The Conditions of Success in Teaching the Classics, Alexander Inglis, Harvard University, The Place of the Classics in Our Secondary Schools, Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, and Classics in the Public School Programme, Thomas E. Finegan, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania.

The addresses have all been published in full in The Classical Journal, for October and November, 1922.

At the business meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that in the judgment of the American

Classical League an additional appropriation of at least \$40,000 is necessary to continue and complete the classical investigation on the present lines without expansion.

Resolved, that the American Classical League gratefully acknowledges and accepts the generous appropriation of \$30,000 made by the Carnegie Corporation, and

Resolved, that the expenditure of this appropriation be committed with power to a special committee of three, consisting of the President of the American Classical League and two other members appointed by him.

The following Officers were elected for 1922-1923:

Officers: President, Andrew F. West, Princeton University, Vice-President, Frank J. Miller, University of Chicago, Secretary-Treasurer, Shirley H. Weber, Princeton University; Elected Members of the Council: A. L. Bondurant, University of Mississippi, W. L. Carr, Oberlin College, Anna P. MacVay, Wadleigh High School, New York City, Henry Pennypacker, Harvard University, Frances E. Sabin, University of Wisconsin, Richard M. Gummere, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, C. W. Mendell, Yale University.

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, for the year June 17, 1921 to June 15, 1922, was as follows:

Receipts: Cash on hand, June 17, 1921, \$1,299.94; Special Contributions, \$878; Membership Dues, \$345.37; Sale of Publications, \$327.73; Interest on Money on Deposit, \$10.53—a total in the funds of \$2,861.57.

Expenditures: Expenses of Second Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, July 6-7, 1921, \$491.30; Printing, \$587.34; Postage and Express, \$129.88; Clerical Expense, \$50; Advertising, \$37; Telegrams, \$15.92; Office Supplies, \$9.39—a total of \$1,320.83.

The cash on hand June 15, 1922, amounted to \$1,540.

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In his Report as President, Professor West laid emphasis chiefly on the work of the Latin Investigation. The report, so far as it relates to these matters, had been largely anticipated by the article published concerning the Investigation in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 15. 170-172.

Certain new matters, however, are referred to in the following sentences, quoted from the Report:

The experimental tests, important as they are, are only a part of our work. Mr. McDuffie is collecting necessary information, hitherto known only in part or else wholly unknown, as to the trend of enrollment in foreign languages since the World War, with special reference to the enrollment in Latin and Greek; the relative performance of classical and non-classical pupils in college entrance examinations and in the college course; the very important matter of the present training of classical teachers; the State administrative policies bearing on school study of the classics; and to other questions also. In this we are grateful for the cooperation of the United States Bureau of Education, the College Entrance Examination Board and other agencies. Among special projects under way mention should be made of the investigation to be made this summer by Mr. Elmer E. Bogart and Mr. S. Dwight Arms in the records of the Department of Education of the State of New York, by permission of Commissioner Frank P. Graves. The thorough statistical work now being done for us at Columbia University under the supervision of Professor E. L. Thorndike also calls for hearty acknowledgment.

Professor West also reported that, on February 9, the Carnegie Corporation appropriated the sum of \$10,000 a year for three years to the American Classical League.

C. K.

AMERICAN CLASSICAL LEAGUE LATIN INVESTIGATION FURTHER APPROPRIATION BY GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

Under date of October 18 Professor West issued notice that the General Education Board had appropriated \$50,000 more, to complete the "investigation of classical education in American Secondary Schools". This makes a total of \$110,000 given by the General Education Board for this purpose.

Professor West added the following statements:

About 125,000 pupils in about 750 Schools, distributed through every State in the United States, are being tested for a period of two years. Many special studies and controlled experiments are under way. The United States Bureau of Education, the College Entrance Examination Board, the Department of Education of the State of New York, together with other educational bodies and seventeen leading professors of education or psychology, are also cooperating in the work. About 7,000 teachers of the Classics, English, French, and History have given their services without compensation to help in conducting the investigation. It is a free-will offering unmatched in the educational history of our country. Valuable information regarding changes and improvements in English and French classical education is being secured from the British and French Ministries of Education and through other agencies.

C. K.

LATIN IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

In the Proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, I find an article by Dr. Clyde Furst, who is Secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, entitled Entrance Requirements of Colleges Belonging to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. My copy of the paper is in the form of a pamphlet reprint. On pages 10-12 of this pamphlet reprint, I find the following paragraph (note especially the final sentence):

The relation between the prescription and the recommendation of various subjects by the institutions and the number of units offered in those subjects by the entering students is of great interest (Chart X). It is perhaps not surprising that more English and history should be offered than the colleges required or hoped for; it is often presumed that these books-subjects are easy to teach and to study. That 23.5 per cent of the units offered were in English when the prescribed, alternate, and elective units in that subject amounted to only 20.5 per cent of the whole, is intelligible. No one, however, who is unfamiliar with the popular interest in history that is characteristic of the South and with the predominance of that subject in southern schools would have expected a 10 per cent prescription and recommendation in history to be met by an 18.8